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Plague in Chile.

A telegram, dated May 28, 1903, from Santiago de Chile states that the Chilean Government has officially declared the existence of bubonic plague at Iquique. Of 8 cases reported, 5 have died.

Suspected plague in Austria.

A report from Vienna, dated May 28, 1903, states that at Trieste the discharge of cargo, principally rice and cotton, from the British steamer *Baron Fairlie*, from the Orient, was suspended and the vessel and crew were sent to quarantine owing to the illness (suspected bubonic plague) of an Indian stoker.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Plague in Yokohama and on German steamship Aragonia.

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, June 3, as follows:

During the week ended May 30, 1903, four steamships, having an aggregate personnel of 321 crew and 159 passengers, were inspected.

The official report of contagious diseases in Yokohama for the above period notes three cases of plague, all terminating fatally. Two of these cases were reported to the Bureau under date of May 27. The third, a Chinese, a member of the crew of the German steamship *Aragonia*, was admitted to a Yokohama hospital as a case of diphtheria, but was later found to be suffering from plague.

The *Aragonia* was placed in quarantine. There have occurred in Yokohama during the present outbreak of the disease, i. e., since May 12, in all 5 cases of plague, with 5 deaths. The last case mentioned was clearly an importation. Grave features of the situation are that the cases have occurred in widely separated sections of the city and that a number of rats dead of plague have been found. However, the authorities are taking very thorough measures to control the infection.

Measures against plague adopted at Yokohama.

Consul-General Bellows reports, May 26, as follows: Several cases of plague occurred at this port last fall, but the municipal authorities took most stringent measures for eradicating it and supposed it was entirely wiped out. These measures consisted of building a close, high zinc-plate fence about a considerable area, including the houses which had contained infected persons. All the residents within this area were removed to an island in the bay and maintained at Government expense until all danger of future infection was believed to be past. The houses within the inclosed area were purchased by the Government and burned, the object of the zinc-plate fence being to prevent the escape of rats, which are thought to be the usual means of spreading the disease.

Similar measures are now being carried out. Three blocks of houses, including 64 buildings in different places in the city, have already been isolated, and 15 rows of dwelling houses and 5 rows of warehouses in another quarter will be strictly disinfected, and the thatched roofs will be removed and burnt. The police are making a thorough inspection